

W 2
G 5
S/M 1

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

GE-RAI-319.1 (G-5)

15 September 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEEKLY FIELD REPORT NO. 10

(for week ending 15 September 1945)

R E S T R I C T E D

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. General	1
2. Legal	1
3. Finance	4
4. Public Health	4
5. Public Welfare	6
6. Education and Religion	7
7. Trade and Commerce	7
8. Food and Agriculture	9
9. Manpower	11
10. Supply Control	12
11. Industry, Requirements and Allocations	13
12. Transportation	16
13. Reparations, Deliveries and Restitution	19
14. Civil Communications	20
15. Displaced Persons	20

Appendices

- "A" Communicable Disease Reports for Weeks ending 3 and 10 August.
- "B" Communicable Diseases in BERLIN - 19 August-1 September.

1. GENERAL

Supply to Liberated Areas. The period of military responsibility for supply to liberated areas terminated with August loadings. The Combined Civil Affairs Liquidating Agency will succeed the Combined Allied Liquidating Agency and complete the work of processing the accounts and records. The work on accounting and recording is behind schedule and steps are being taken to remedy the situation. Instructions have been sent to Headquarters Theater Service Forces to release to France the last 16 French Truck Companies.

Military Government Conferences. Western Military District has scheduled Military Government conferences on 19, 25, and 27 September at STUTTGART, BERLIN, and MUNICH to carry on in the field the work initiated by the Military Government Conference held at Headquarters United States Forces European Theater on 27-29 August. The Eastern Military District has scheduled one-day conferences 22-29 September at MUELEN, DUISBURG, DORTMUND, and DRESDEN. Complete schedule for conferences in the two Military Districts and in Berlin will be published.

Administrative Organization. The Deputy Military Governor has approved the recommendation that Land III and Land IV be consolidated into one Land, and a paper on this subject will be submitted for approval shortly.

Political. Plans for holding local elections in selected areas have been approved by the Deputy Military Governor, and instructions to the field are being prepared for issue after approval by the Chief of Staff.

Communications. Postal communications between the Eastern and Western Military Districts have been authorized.

Public Safety. Arrangements have been completed for the transport to the Theater in October and December of 400 Prisoners of War trained in the United States for police work in the United States Zone.

Public Relations. 25 press releases were issued and 27 correspondents received during the week.

Displaced Persons. 539,000 displaced persons remain in the United States Zone (plus 112,000 mainly Germans from ELBE, in the United States Sector of GEBIRGS-VEHL). This compares with the current total of 675,000 in the British Zone and 94,000 in the French Zone. The repatriation of Poles through the Russian Zone is being held up by failure of the Russians to agree on transport arrangements. The reception capacity of Poles repatriated through GEBIRGS-VEHL has been scaled down to 4,000 daily. About 1,500 a day are currently being repatriated by this route.

2. LEGAL

Military Government Courts.

Western Military District. Most of the cases dealt with by Summary Courts have continued to be violations of curfew, travel restrictions and other minor infraction of the law. The courts have generally been giving sentences ranging from one to fourteen days. Fines have been imposed ranging from RM 25 to as high as RM 500. In one area, out of 165 cases tried in the Summary Court, 146 resulted in convictions with an average sentence of 208 days' imprisonment, and average fines of RM 566. Of this number, curfew violations, lack of identification documents, and possession of United States property, constituted the vast majority of the offenses. In one instance, due to the crowded conditions of the docket of the Summary Court, it was necessary to have two courts operating concurrently in order to try the 365 cases pending. This reflects activity of the police department, necessitating in one instance holding night court for disposition of some of the minor violations.

There is an increasing number of traffic violations throughout the Zone. Sentences in these cases range from small fines to imprisonment of as much as two months. Cases involving displaced persons, mostly Poles, are still numerous. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases involving possession of Allied property in which sentences have ranged from two days to one year's imprisonment.

Twenty-one defendants, charged with holding a political meeting without Military Government consent, were found guilty by a Summary Court and were given fines up to

RM 200. The promoters of the meeting were fined RM 400.

The cases of ex-Hitlerjugend in one Landkreis who had been arrested on charges of rioting, holding illegal meetings and destroying property, were tried and sentences were given up to one year's imprisonment and RM 1000 each, depending on the age of the accused and his responsibility for the action.

In one instance a Summary Court dismissed a case without prejudice involving the unlawful possession of a weapon, because the defendant was 80 years old, and proof was offered of his senility.

The larger number of cases coming before the Intermediate Courts have involved the possession of firearms. In five out of six such cases the accused was found guilty. Sentences of four years and seven months and fines of RM 6,000 were imposed. For unlawful possession of firearms, falsification of a Pragebogen, and an attempted escape, one defendant was sentenced to three years. In another instance, the unlawful possession of a pistol on the person of the accused, who was a juvenile, drew a sentence of five years.

A General Court heard the case of a youth seventeen years old who was charged with knowingly making a false statement in a Pragebogen, obtaining property from the United States by fraud, and issuing false permits. He claimed to be an American citizen. The court dismissed the case without prejudice.

Eastern Military District.

The same general situation prevails in the Eastern Military District regarding the number and types of violations of Military Government laws.

From one area it is reported that on review of action by Summary Courts, 38 sentences were upheld, two were reduced from one year and RM 10,000 to one year, two were set aside and new trials ordered, and one, of 500 days, was reduced to a year. Review in another area resulted in the forwarding to Third Army of 275 cases.

Unlawful possession of firearms and a false-statement charge resulted in a sentence of two years' imprisonment and a RM 5000 fine.

United States Sector, BERLIN. A legal officer has been assigned to prosecute the more important cases in Intermediate and General Courts. This will assist the Verwaltungsbereich legal officers who, because of the pressure of their duties have found it difficult to devote the time required adequately to prepare such cases.

German Courts.

Western Military District.

In WILSENDE the Regierungspräsident was directed to activate a Department of Justice and Legal Affairs. The following sections were organized within the department: personnel and general administration, legal education and advanced training, judges and other officials, lawyers and notaries, budgets, buildings and accounts, legislation, technical matters concerning Civil Service law, and legal advice. The Judicial Affairs Section of the central department was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the newly-formed department. By the same direction, the Regierungspräsident was prohibited from reviewing judicial decisions, from attempting to use his administrative authority to influence the administration of justice, and from appointing, removing or changing the compensation of judges or prosecutors, except when specifically authorized by Military Government.

Throughout the entire District, Amtsrichte and Landgerichte are being opened. The amount of business being handled by the German courts shows a continued increase. Criminal, civil and non-contentious matters are reported from all areas, with the latter constituting the majority of the court's business. In one locality, 35 criminal cases were tried in the week ending 1 September. Of these, 22 were for theft, five for receiving stolen goods, four for attempted larceny, and two were cases of slander. The same locality reported the disposition of 36 civil cases, fourteen inheritance matters, fifteen wills, three guardianships, one obituary notice and six cases involving commercial transactions. In addition, there were 25 cases investigated which were not brought to trial because of insufficient evidence.

Securing suitable personnel for the operation of German courts continues to be one of the principal difficulties in their re-establishment. In the FRAIBURG Landgericht, two Gerichts-assessors were appointed and sworn in, bringing the number of judges now in office in the area to sixteen. It is contemplated that three more will be sworn in shortly. This court has disposed of 66 criminal cases, and has docketed 59 for hearing. A total of RM 3775 has been collected in fines. On the civil side, 110 contentious and 300 non-contentious matters were disposed of. Thirteen former notaries of this court, now denied the right to practice, have been ordered to relinquish their official files, books, documents, and seals. From another area it is reported that the German courts have not adjusted themselves to new conditions, indicated by a case, which was quashed, involving violation of air-raid precautions. Another, involving desertion from the army, was similarly disposed of.

A court in the BREIT Sub-District granted permission for the entry of certain transactions in the Grundbuch after investigation to determine the nature of the transactions, and the character of the parties had been thoroughly investigated.

Eastern Military District.

Three new Amtsgerichte have been authorized to reopen in OBERRAAREN.

In MÜNICH a suitable building has been found for use by the Landgericht, which will be made available through Property Control channels, since it was formerly a Luftwaffe property.

Lack of transport and communications facilities continues to hamper the efforts of Landgerichte to carry on adequate supervision of the lower courts.

One Amtsgericht disposed of nineteen criminal cases during the week ending 24 August, in which all the accused were found guilty and given sentences ranging from 30 days to three and a half years. Twelve cases were pending trial at that time. Only one civil matter was disposed of during this period, with seven pending. Thirty-two miscellaneous matters were disposed of, with an equal number pending.

United States Sector, BERLIN: Necessary action is being taken to vacate a death sentence imposed by an Amtsgericht on a German civilian accused of murder, and to have the case retried in the Landgericht of the Sector, which has proper jurisdiction of such cases. Another case involving the illegal possession by a German civilian of unissued Reichsbank notes, will similarly be referred to the higher court.

Prisons.

The condition of prisons in the Western Military District continues to be satisfactory, though the elimination of Nazi prison employees has resulted in a high turnover of personnel which is impairing temporarily the efficiency of prison functioning.

At BUTEBACH prison, there are now confined 278 long-term prisoners and 117 male juvenile delinquents 18-21 years.

The library in the Zuchthaus at HANAU has been cleared of Nazi literature, and is now open to inmates. The prison is expected to be in excellent shape as soon as it has an adequate water supply. Due to damage to the drains, all water must now be hauled.

Several detachments report repairs and improvements in local jails. Difficulty in securing materials has been the principal delay in making necessary repairs.

The prison camp at HERRNBACH is now ready to receive inmates. It has been designated as a prison for females aged eighteen and over having sentences over 90 days.

141 persons are being held in jails in the BREIT Sub-District awaiting trial. None of these persons are being held for trial by Summary Courts, and only five are awaiting trial before higher Military Government courts.

3. FINANCE.

Currency and Banking.

The general currency and banking situation remains unchanged. Local shortages of small-denomination notes continue in BAVARIA, while other areas report adequate currency supplies. Bank deposits generally exceed withdrawals, with the banks in Regierungsbezirk KASSEL reporting deposits higher than pre-occupation levels. The further lifting of withdrawal restrictions in the GIESSEN area resulted in increased deposits and larger cash balances. For the first three weeks in August, banks in DARMSTADT, BIELEFELD, GROSS GERAU and DUESBURG reported deposits of RM 12.7 million, and withdrawals of RM 9.4 million. For the week ending 18 August, 65 banks in Regierungsbezirk WIESBADEN reported deposits of RM 9.5 million, and withdrawals of RM 6 million. Cash on hand in the banks of FRANKFURT increased to a total of RM 66 million as of 20 August, in contrast to the low of RM 28 million for 20 June.

Other recent banking statistics for the week ending 25 August 1945 are:

<u>Mannheim District</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Cash on Hand</u>
DARMSTADT	RM 5,511,000	RM 4,240,000	RM 32,394,000
WIESBADEN	RM 3,065,000	RM 3,090,000	RM 20,602,000
WURZBURG	RM 1,021,000	RM 607,000	RM 5,007,000
HEIDELBERG	RM 1,452,000	977,000	RM 3,481,000
Total	RM 11,029,000	RM 8,914,000	RM 61,484,000
GIESSEN	RM 1,452,000	RM 865,000	----
FRANKFURT	RM 17,724,000	RM 18,290,000	RM 72,272,000

In HESSEN, four Giro systems (the Reichsbank system, the Landesbank Girozentral, the Landesbauernkasse, and the Volksbank) are now in limited operation, using the postal courier system for communications. For July, Reichsbank Giro and clearing transactions involved sums totalling RM 13.5 million.

Financial Institutions.

Authority has been granted the FRANKFURT stock exchange to reopen for securities trading. This will be the second stock exchange in the United States Zone in operation, as the BREMEN exchange reopened 10 August for trading in all but Reich securities.

The Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale, the only mortgage bank in HESSEN, reports that about 70 per cent of the property which secures its mortgages was damaged or destroyed by the war. The value of this property was about RM four million.

The Reichsdruckerei, BERLIN, the main German printing shop for all currency and postage stamps, has been turned over to the United States Group, Control Council for inventory and control. The building was found to contain eight vaults of German, Hungarian, and Bulgarian currency, in addition to the presses and plates needed for the printing of currency.

Public Finance.

City tax collections in FRANKFURT during the second week of August more than doubled collections for the first week, totalling RM 820 thousand as against RM 357 thousand for the latter. Street railways earnings have increased, while receipts from the operation of electric, gas and water plants showed little change.

To increase public revenues, the Bavarian Government has received authority to increase tax on income by two per cent. All persons in BAVARIA east of the RHINE are subject to the additional tax, though yearly incomes of RM 2,160, or less, are exempt from the emergency levy.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Communicable Diseases.

There was no unusual incidence of communicable disease during the week, though increases have occurred in some areas.

In BERLIN, cases of typhoid and paratyphoid continue to increase (182 cases for the week ending 1 September, an increase of 57 cases over the previous week). All of this increase was in the United States and French sectors. The second most prevalent disease in the city, dysentery, decreased sharply to 481 cases from 706 for the preceding week.

In the BREMEN Sub-District, the diphtheria rate continues to be relatively high.

Throughout BAVARIA, the most important Public Health problem is the increase in typhoid fever. In at least twelve localities there is a high incidence of typhoid, with many sporadic cases reported elsewhere.

Additional facilities are being sought for the control of tuberculosis in STUTTGART. Noticeable improvements have already been made in the hospital facilities available.

Attached as Appendix "A" are Communicable Disease Reports for the weeks ending 3 and 10 August, and Appendix "B" Communicable Diseases in BERLIN for the period 19 August - 1 September.

Nutrition: It has been recommended to the Land Food and Agriculture Officer for BAVARIA that the basic ration of 1500 calories per person per day be raised to at least 3,000, to prevent a possible health problem resulting from nutritional deficiency.

Venereal Disease. There is a continued high incidence of venereal diseases, with increases in some areas.

In NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPFALZ there is now a venereal disease ward or small hospital in each Landkreis. In many cases, German prisoner-of-war hospitals have been turned over to Military Government for this purpose.

The German venereal disease specialist in Landkreis HANAU, who according to German procedure, is responsible for treatment, supervision, and recording of all such diseases in the Landkreis, advances the following reasons for the increase in the venereal disease rate: return of German soldiers and male citizens to the area; lack of control over minors, and insufficient supervision over infected persons.

A sharp increase in gonorrhea in FRANKFURT continues the previous weekly increase. Fourteen contacts were referred to Military Government during the week by military units in the area.

The August monthly venereal disease report for BREMEN reveals a total of 230 new cases of syphilis, 779 new cases of gonorrhea and two new cases of chancroid.

In Regierungsbezirk NASSAU the venereal disease program was implemented last week with approximately 383 women being picked up for examination. The wholesale apprehension of women has overtaxed the limited civilian facilities. Eight per cent of the women picked up showed positive tests. As troops thin out in this area the infection rate drops rapidly.

Hospitals.

Further steps were taken during the past week to increase the number of hospital beds in certain areas. In BREMEN, arrangements are being completed for the discharge of Wehrmacht patients in the seven Wehrmacht hospitals in the Sub-District, and for consolidation of non-dischargeable patients into one of the largest of the hospitals. The remainder will be turned over to Military Government.

The number of hospital beds in FRANKFURT has increased slightly. In BAVARIA, the Wehrmacht Reserve Hospital has been dissolved, and it is planned to turn it into a venereal disease institution, after necessary repairs have been made.

Medical Supplies. Medical supplies are generally adequate in most areas.

In BREMEN, the medical supplies of the 29th Division will be turned over to Military Government, and suitable storage facilities are being organized. Pharmacists will be hired by the city administration, and these stocks, together with supplies obtained from Seventh Army Wehrmacht stores, will be sold at wholesale prices.

to civilian hospitals and, in those in a deficiency, to pharmacists.

In MAVARI, insulin is a critical item, necessitating the maintenance of strict control.

The need for scientific and packaging glassware continues to be acute in FRANKFURT.

Nursing: A member of the Army Nurse Corps has been assigned to the Military Government Detachment in FRANKFURT to coordinate the activities of all German civilian nurses, nurses' aids, and other female hospital personnel.

Denazification: An inspection is being made of all civilian hospital activities and personnel in WIESBADEN in order to expedite the denazification campaign. In BREMEN, eleven hospital employees were dismissed for early party membership.

Veterinary.

Plans have been made with the newly appointed veterinarian in WIESBADEN for the systematic and efficient reporting of all animal diseases and for measures to be taken to prevent epidemics. Several slaughter houses were inspected.

There is a slight incidence of chicken plague in BREMEN.

A conference was held with officials of Regierungsbezirk OBERBAIERN and the diagnostic laboratory in SCHNEIDWIEN to formulate plans for a systematic program to combat sterility in cattle and pigs.

5. PUBLIC WELFARE

Eleven of the fourteen Kreise in HESSEN (representing 75 per cent of the population of the Land) in July reported 29,972 cases (8.3 per cent of the population) receiving relief, at a total cost of RM 1,599,554 per month, or an average of RM 66 per person. The city of KASSEL had 3,644 cases (9.5 per cent of the population), receiving an average of RM 72 per person.

Organization of Public Agencies: The organization of a Land Welfare Office is the new governmental unit of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG is being retarded by the problem of inadequate German personnel. To ensure that BADEN is adequately represented, it is proposed to establish branch offices in Landesbezirke MANNHEIM and KARLSRUHE, each under the direction of an official who will be a member of the main Land Welfare Bureau. It is similarly proposed that a qualified official from each of the Landesbezirke be recruited for the Land staff.

Private Agencies

The organization and development of activities of private welfare agencies is progressing steadily. A full report on the structure, finances, personnel, and activities of the three major agencies in FRANKFURT will be submitted shortly.

The WIESBADEN Red Cross has been reactivated, and authorized to reconstitute itself in accordance with Military Government policies. It will be responsible to the Regierungspräsident through the Public Welfare Chief. The president selected has been authorized to negotiate on behalf of the organization within the Regierungsbezirk, and a committee will begin to function as soon as Fragebogen have been cleared. No employees will be permitted to fill positions of responsibility for decisions on granting or denial of services who have not been approved by this headquarters. As its initial operation, the Red Cross plans the establishment of Kreis and local Red Cross Unions. These unions will maintain night shelter at railroad stations to aid homeless people, food-stations where soup will be served, and will aid the sick by providing transportation and nursing care.

Now policy has been received from the War Department stating that non-German voluntary agencies will not be permitted to operate in the United States Zone for the benefit of German nationals, except those who were victims of persecution.

Clothing: Clothing is very scarce and quantities limited. Clothing to replace German uniforms, prohibited after 1 December, is not in sight.

6. EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Investigation of the IRTHICH Engineering College and nearby research institute has revealed that the initial United States policy, involving almost complete suppression and control of German science and scientists, seems to be either unknown or ignored. At present they seem to be free to move as they wish. An example of the type of research urgently requiring policy and control is the Coal and Synthetic Oil research being conducted at COBURG.

The first synagogue to be re-established in the United States Sector, BERLIN, was opened on 8 September. Reconstruction was made possible through the cooperation of civil and Military Government of KREUZBERG, and the voluntary efforts of many interested persons.

Teachers

The first short-term teachers' institute for the orientation and indoctrination of German elementary school teachers in the new philosophy of history and the laws of Military Government was held at GERMERSHEIM for the Landkreis REILINGAU 23-29 August.

In Landkreis IRTHICH the vetting of 49 incumbent and prospective teachers has resulted in 42 mandatory dismissals. In an effort to combat the effects of this high percentage of disqualifications, an announcement was broadcast over Radio IRTHICH asking for eligible persons to submit their qualifications.

Schools.

On 3 September, 24 schools were reopened in FRANKFURT for instruction in the first four grades. During the first week of opening, 8150 children were enrolled. Schoolbooks were obtained from IRTHICH, where they had been published under Military Government direction.

Permission to conduct a six-week preparatory course in architecture was granted a group of former professors of the Technische Hochschule at DARMSTADT. It is expected that 30 to 50 students, 16 to 19 years old, will be enrolled. The purpose of these lectures is to begin positive denazification and an affirmative orientation in the thinking of the students.

Elementary schools in ALSERHEIM and OSSENHOLZ (both in the BREMEN Sub-District) were opened 10 September. In WESSENHEIM, the Schulrat is conducting teachers' instruction classes for the apprentices who have been accepted to teach.

Elementary schools in OSERHAYEN will open on 17 September. There are enough approved teachers so that each child may have one-half day's schooling daily.

7. TRADE AND COMMERCE

I. G. Farbenindustrie's Price-Increase Request:

An illustration of occupational price policies is to be seen in the handling of a request for price increase made by the management of the I. G. Farben Plant at HOECHST, which, in the final decision on this significant case, will take into account such questions as whether price changes should be industry-wide for particular product or should be based on overall profits of a specific company. The request was made on the basis of the increased cost of acetic acid. The I. G. Farben Control (United States Group, Control Council) referred to this Division, for approval or disapproval, its action in reducing the tax on the product in order to take account of increased production costs without affecting the sales price. It was recommended that this action be disapproved.

Subsequently, the Price Supervision Office at WIESBADEN, as a result of a

Formal request for price increases, authorized increases of from 50 to 100 per cent of all products manufactured at the plant, but not beyond actual costs, which were to be reported monthly. Bases for this subsequent request were: alleged increase in raw material costs; low-level operation of the plant; and higher costs of amortization because part of the capacity is idle, pending solution of disarmament and reparation problems. No calculations were available on the amount of cost increases, nor of their effects on profits. In addition to recommending that the I. G. Farben Control withdraw the application for price increases this Division recommended that the WILSDEN decision be rescinded as well, on the basis that some showing of increased cost and of profits below standards necessary to maintain production will have to be introduced before price increases are granted.

Internal Trade and Distribution

The Theater Commander's directive to military personnel, prohibiting them from purchasing rationed foods and other rationed commodities, is being widely circulated for posting in all civilian business establishments where rationed goods are sold. This directive gives notice to both military personnel and German merchants that such transactions are violations both of military and German law, resulting in stringent punishment.

At the request of the Deputy Military Governor, a study has been initiated on the question of producing merchandise for purchase in Army exchanges. Holding available gifts and souvenirs either for the coming holidays or for sending or taking home is a spur to providing a supply of goods at reasonable prices. Discussions are in progress between this Division and the Army Exchange Service on the general methods of procurement to be employed and the scope of distribution of the commodities.

A staff study is being completed on the radio-repair service trade to determine the availability of supply of radio parts for repair of civilian radios. The curtailment of production for civilian use during the past three years, plus damage due to bombing, etc., has greatly reduced the number of radios in working condition. Radio parts have never been rationed. If the supply is increased, this may become necessary.

Foreign Trade

Trade with Czechoslovakia: Czech officials have held a series of discussions with this Division relative to proposed exchanges of Czech brown coal for Bavarian electrodes and pyrites, coal and glass for caustic soda, and coal for coal electrodes. While no action has yet been taken, these proposals appear to be highly desirable from the viewpoint of this Zone.

Trade with AUSTRIA: The possibility of trade with AUSTRIA, even though not officially a liberated nation, is being considered. The United States Zone, AUSTRIA, has soda ash which is urgently needed in this Zone as a component in glass production. Activation and continuous operation of a large glass factory at WEIDEN (BAVARIA) is being delayed due to a shortage of this particular chemical. In order to facilitate production of this critical commodity, AUSTRIA has been offered ten per cent of the factory's glass production for four months in return for 1500 tons of soda ash. This percentage of production was determined by the fact that soda ash represents ten per cent of the total raw materials used in glass production. Ten per cent of four months' production at the Bavarian factory amounts to 200,000 square meters.

Interzonal Trade

An important development in German trade is embodied in a decision of the Quadrupartite Control Council, relayed to this headquarters through United States Group, Control Council, that interzonal trade be as free and unrestricted as possible, except that military commanders are to have the right to prohibit export from their zones of certain critical items. A directive is being prepared by this headquarters announcing this decision to the two Military Districts.

Several important interzonal trade transactions are being considered with the

British, including the proposed acquisition of 10,000 teeth for threshing machine cylinders, badly needed for wheat-crop processing.

This week a barge-load of truck parts and components, lying in the MAIN River near MUELBURG (SAVARIA), was transferred, after clearance with this headquarters, to authorized representatives of Ford-Werke at Cologne, to which the parts belonged.

8. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Zonal Allocation of Imported Wheat. An allocation to United States, British and French Zones of all imported wheat and flour has been made in accordance with an agreement with the British Zone Commander. The total quantity of wheat and flour available for Germany and Austria from these allocations, including what has already been issued, is 1,100,617 net long tons. This has been allocated as follows:

British Zone	541,611 tons
French Zone	86,000
United States Zone	364,000
United States Forces, Austria	109,006
Total	1,100,617 tons

Each Zone Commander will supply his share for the respective zones of GERMANY after 1 October. Any additional wheat or flour required by a Zone Commander will be requested unilaterally. The total quantity of wheat and flour considered available includes the balance of allocations for displaced persons not needed for the purpose, and reserves no longer required to meet other commitments. Not all of this wheat and flour is on the continent, and issues will be authorized only where necessary to meet emergency requirements.

Survey of Flour Milling and Storage Capacity. A recently completed survey of flour mills in the United States Zone shows that total milling capacity is about double the amount of grain available for milling from the 1945 crop. The large mills in the SAAR area and in other areas along the Rhine normally processed large quantities of wheat from outside the Zone.

There are approximately 7,100 flour milling units in the United States Zone of which 95 per cent have an average daily grinding capacity of less than four tons. These small mills account for 46 per cent of the total annual milling capacity of over 3,600,000 tons.

Total storage capacity is about 1,000,000 tons, which is about 75 per cent of the total amount of grain from indigenous sources to be stored for the year. Since the grain comes in from the farms over a period of months, only a fraction of it is in commercial storage at any one time. Hence there is considerable excess storage capacity over the requirements for handling indigenous supplies.

The survey also included requirements of grain and flour sacks, coal, Diesel oil, beltings, twine and silk sieves. The most important item is sacks, about 4,000,000 of which are needed for the year. Since 90 per cent of the milling capacity is operated by water power and electricity, fuel requirements are relatively small.

Use of Military Lands. At regional conferences the status of legislation and procedures for the conversion of these controlled lands were discussed in detail and maps were provided for the use of the regional detachments. The release of 6 airfields and landing strips has been agreed to by the United States Air Forces in Europe. A major part of this land will be available for agricultural use.

Ration for Displaced Persons. A ration has been prescribed for displaced persons in approved camps and centers which provides approximately 2500 calories per person per day. This ration is to be made up of foods from three sources: Red Cross standard food parcels, Civil Affairs/Military Government imported supplies and German indigenous supplies. Because of the critical shortage of food for German civilians, only potatoes, fresh vegetables and fruit, and whole grain cereals will ordinarily be obtained from indigenous resources. If, however,

the other foods in the prescribed ration are not available from Red Cross parcels or imported supplies, they will be obtained from German supplies.

The prescribed ration is broken down to show how foods from the three sources may be combined and the quantities required daily, and for seven, fourteen and twenty-eight-day periods. All requisitions of German food will be approved by Regional Military Government Detachments or by lower detachments designated by them.

Uniform Food Stamps for Travelling Workers. An agreement has been made with a representative of the British Zone Commander regarding the use of uniform travelers' food stamps in the British and United States Zones. An authorized traveler will be issued travel stamps in exchange for his normal ration card. The stamps will entitle him to draw the same ration that he would have drawn at home, provided the commodities called for by his stamps are available where he is travelling. This arrangement will go into effect throughout the British and United States Zones on 17 October. This headquarters has agreed to discuss the plan with the French, with the objective of extending its application to the French Zone.

Refrigeration Shortage. The prevalence of gastro-intestinal diseases, such as diarrhea, and dysentery is due in part to lack of refrigeration. As the food shortage becomes more severe, more food will be eaten than ordinarily would be thrown away, and the need for refrigeration becomes correspondingly greater. The establishment of central refrigerating units and impending cold weather can be expected to improve the situation materially.

Food Container Shortages. Container shortages continue to threaten the movement of food in the United States Zone. To the critical shortage of grain and flour sacks there was added, this week, milk cans, milk pails, and strainers, all requiring heavy tin plate, aluminum, or lacquered metal. Spoilage of fruits and vegetables, now ripe for canning and surplus to immediate needs, will occur unless tin plate in the KARLSRUHE and BADENBURG area is converted into cans. Tin plate is reported available from both the French and British Zones. Black iron plate appropriately lacquered also can be used.

Sugar Shortage. Sugar continues in short supply in both the British and United States Zones. Arrangements are underway to obtain 8,000 tons from MAGDEBURG in the Russian Zone, with CZECHOSLOVAKIA as a possible alternative source of supply.

Return of Hides to United States Zone. Arrangements have been made with the Russians to turn back to the United States Zone the number of hides represented by heads of cattle delivered to them by the United States Zone for meat supply to BERLIN.

Pooling of North German Fish Catch. It has been proposed to the British that fishing operations of Germans in the North Sea, whether from United States or British sources, be pooled, and the catch distributed within the United States and British Zones according to population. When full production is achieved, there will be a surplus above the needs of the BERLIN District and the BREMEN Sub-District, and the processing of the fish for shipment south will be facilitated by this arrangement.

Food Stocks and Delivery Quotas. In order to make indigenous food resources go as far as possible in meeting the minimum requirements of the German population, it is necessary to require farmers to deliver everything they produce above their own essential needs to the legal markets. The resulting supplies must then be distributed over the several regions in relation to needs. To effect such a utilization of food supplies, it is necessary to establish and enforce delivery quotas and to prepare distribution plans. This in turn requires accurate information on current production, food stocks and population by consumer categories. Statistical reporting has been seriously handicapped by disruption of communications and by the lack of competent non-Nazi personnel. In HESSEN and HESSEN-NASSAU there was no statistical office prior to occupation and therefore no direct report to BERLIN for authorization. A general statistical office is being created for HESSEN and HESSEN-NASSAU, and steps are being taken to restore the functioning of all essential statistical reporting services in the other provinces.

9. MANPOWER

Labor Allocation.

The demand for farm workers and skilled workers in the construction and building trades continues to exceed the supply. It is felt that the new registration required by directive will disclose new sources of labor.

According to reports from STUTTGART, the use of prisoner-of-war labor companies for such projects as cutting of fuel wood, repair of roads, bridges, etc., is contemplated. The use of such companies will ease the demand for workers for housing repair.

The civil government in WIESBADEN is developing a wider program of apprenticeship training, and is now emphasizing the construction trades.

It has been decided not to reopen the graphite mines in the Regierungsbezirk NIEDERBAYERN-OBERPALZ. The 500 miners normally employed in this industry will be used for coal mining.

Labor Relations.

Applications for the formation of trade unions and for the holding of steward elections continue to be numerous in the United States Zone. The Detachment Labor Office in FRAINFURT has created a special section in the Arbeitsamt to handle the many and difficult problems involved in conducting elections.

The WUERTEMBERG Gewerkschaftsbund in STUTTGART was authorized to issue circulars concerning its proposed program and organizational plan and has secured the support of many of the Kreis unions.

Housing.

The continued freeze of building materials impairs the shelter and repair program. In many important instances work on these projects has virtually halted.

Of 21 million dwelling houses in Germany, it is estimated by the former Reich Housing Commissioner that one-third are destroyed and one-half damaged. The construction requirements for the occupying forces as listed below will cut deeply into the supplies needed to house workers in basic industries and repair dwellings for minimum shelter. Some of the construction requirements stated are:

	<u>For Air Force (1)</u>	<u>For Hesse District</u>
Cement	10,000 tons	15,000 tons
Paints	36,800 gals.	2,245 tons
Nails	50,600 lbs.	285,000 lbs.
Wiring	42,500 ft.	190,000 ft.
Light bulbs	9,890 ea.	
Roofing	1,300 rolls	75,000 rolls
Lime	108,000 lbs.	5,000 tons
Plaster	52,800 lbs.	1,000 tons
Wallboard	20,000 sq. ft.	30,000 pieces (4
Gypsum	79,200 lbs.	
Brick	475,600 ea.	
Tile	6,500 ea.	
Plywood		17,000 pieces (4
Putty		1,300 tons
Crushed stone		30,000 tons
Tile roofing		4,750,000 ea.
Asphalt roofing		75,000 gals.
Asphalt road		15,000 tons.

(1) Lumber, glass, plumbing, and prefabricated housing requirements have not been included.

10. SUPPLY CONTROL

BERLIN. Theater Service Forces, European Theater (Rear) and the United States Sector, BERLIN, have been informed that for purposes of depot and stock disposition, BERLIN monthly civilian needs from Civil Affairs/Military Government imported supplies for the five months beginning December 1945 may be considered as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
Flour	20,000
Milk, dried	215
Sugar	530

Available train paths to BERLIN have not been utilized. It has been directed that shipment of Civil Affairs stocks to BERLIN be accelerated to four trains per day, which will increase daily tonnage to approximately 2,000 net long tons. This program will continue until a month's reserve has been built up.

Shipments of Food to BERLIN. The following supplies have been shipped to BERLIN this week:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Shipped From</u>
Fish	107	<u>BERLIN</u>
Meat, chilled	240	<u>MUNICH</u>
Meat, frozen	44	<u>FRANKFURT</u>

The underlivered 400 tons of coffee shipped to BERLIN on 2 August was traced to GILSEN where it had been unloaded in error. Arrangements were made for immediate reloading for rail shipment to BERLIN, where it is reported to have arrived on 11 September.

For the period 15 August - 15 September the following quantities of food were shipped to BERLIN from the United States Zone: 627 tons frozen and chilled beef, 330 tons coffee substitutes, 340 tons vegetable oil and 400 tons of fish. The vegetable oil and fish were sent from the BERLIN Sub-District, the coffee substitute, from WERTHEIMER and most of the meat from BAVARIA. Meat is now shipped directly to BERLIN in lieu of the previous arrangement of turning over cattle at the border of the Russian Zone.

AUSTRIA. Theater Service Forces, European Theater, has stated that the 12,000 net long tons of wheat, additional requirements for AUSTRIA, have been shipped. Remaining requirements for September are scheduled for shipment.

Allocations for AUSTRIA for delivery before 31 October follow:

	<u>Vienna</u>	<u>Other Destinations in Austria</u>	<u>Total</u>
Biscuits	2293	1100	3393
Meat	1346	1933	3279
Fat	539	438	977
Sugar	606	828	1434
Pulses	1077	924	2001
Milk, dried	104	-	104
Coffee	154	248	402
Total	6119	5471	11,590

The biscuits are in lieu of 4,000 tons of wheat, and the dried eggs are a substitute for 3,286 tons of meat and cheese.

United States Forces, Austria, has been requested to place requisitions on Theater Service Forces, European Theater (Rear) by 7 November. Theater Service Forces, European Theater (Rear) has been directed to furnish weekly reports on all shipments made.

11. INDUSTRY, REQUIREMENTS and ALLOCATIONS

The problems of industry operation and control remain the same, with coal continuing as the chief limiting factor to required production, and as the basic control facility for all production. With coal may be linked transportation, and a shortage of certain other basic raw materials. Despite these difficulties, the organization of industrial control procedures has moved forward during the past week, notably in the activation of more German Advisory Committees in the several industries. These committees have shown a spirit of helpfulness in providing essential basic information to guide production programs in meeting developing requirements programs.

Coincident with the rounding out of requirements has been the completion of details of the comprehensive industrial survey and inventory to provide the necessary information for reparations discussions. The inadequacy of the initial industrial survey, which was attempted before sufficient personnel were available in the field, has required preparation of a more complete questionnaire. This will be handled, in the field, by civilians operating as part of the German Regional Economic Offices. Since the Military Government detachments have now been more fully staffed with representatives of the Supply Services who have been recently transferred from G-4 to G-5, the industrial inventory now planned can be handled more expeditiously, while the establishment of the German Regional Economic Offices affords direct contact with German civilians who can handle the details as required in the new questionnaire.

While military requirements are generally satisfactory, complete civilian requirements are not yet known.

The problems of interzonal trade have remained barriers to the satisfaction of requirements from industry.

Coal.

Production of coal continues to increase slightly each month but total production is still less than 30 per cent of normal. There were 38,858 tons of brown coal and 2,838 tons of briquettes produced by the mines in the Western Military District during the week ending 8 September. In the Eastern Military District during the week ending 1 September, production consisted of 19,070 tons of Peck coal, 16,933 tons of brown coal, 427 tons of Stein coal, 1,407 tons of briquettes, and 33 tons of coke.

Production in United States, British and French Zones for the next three months is estimated as follows:

October	4,280,000 metric tons
November	4,589,000
December	4,745,000

The following tables indicate the current situation in regard to the production, allocation and shipment of coal. Table I includes the production and allocation of coal in the United States, British and French Zones for August, with estimates for September and October.

TABLE I

Coal Production and Allocations
US/Br/Fr Zones
(In thousands of metric tons)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u> (1)	<u>October</u> (1)
Production	<u>2,462</u>	<u>3,411</u>	<u>4,280</u>
Allocations			
United States Zone	957	1,088	1,309
British Zone	905	1,237	1,646
French Zone	154	186	325
Export	<u>446</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total Allocations	2,462	3,411	4,280

Table II indicates an anticipated reduction in disparity between requirements and allocations for October.

TABLE II

Coal Requirements and Allocations
United States Zone - Germany and Austria
October 1945
(In thousands of metric tons)

	<u>Troops</u>	<u>Railways</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Total</u>
Requirements	257 - 16%	353 - 24%	934 - 60%	1544 - 100%
Allocations	253 - 19%	350 - 27%	706 - 54%	1309 - 100%

Table III includes a comparison of July and August allocations and loadings.

TABLE III

<u>User</u>	<u>Allocations (Metric Tons)</u>		<u>Loadings</u>	
	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August (1)</u>
Transportation	253,100	294,000	230,700	240,000
Eastern Military District	93,000	160,900	127,500	126,200
Western Military District (3)	136,400	242,600	(2) 244,300	245,500
AUSTRIA	36,000	53,000	10,000	22,900
BREMEN Enclave	45,000	57,600	48,400	37,300
	563,500	808,100	660,900	671,900

- (1) August loadings are up to 24 August ex Ruhr and 25 August ex Saar.
- (2) Includes production in United States area not allocated in July.
- (3) Includes former FRANKFURT Enclave.

Public Utilities.

ELECTRIC POWER REPORT

Week Ending 1 September

Generated by Brown Coal	10,043,492 kwh
Generated by Hard Coal	none
Generated by Hydro	50,073,526 kwh
Imported	37,073,000 kwh
Total Generated and Imported	97,190,018 kwh
Exported	15,684,900 kwh
United States Zone Consumption (week ending 15 September)	81,505,118 kwh
United States Zone Consumption (week ending 8 September)	78,180,411 kwh

The method of handling payment for electric power transmitted between Zones has been referred to United States Group, Control Council. Conferences have been held with British and French representatives relative to the requirements for transmission lines to export power north of the Swiss border.

Machinery and Equipment.

During the period 1-10 September, nine more farm machinery plants have been put into operation, making a total of 45 of the known 76 such plants in the United States Zone which have gone back into production. While 60 per cent of the known plants are now operative, complete information on this industry is still lacking. Other plants have been authorized to resume activity by District headquarters and Military Government detachments, and are now being checked to determine their need.

Preliminary field surveys thus far received do not contain sufficient detail as to what items can be produced, production capacity, and status of materials on hand, to enable this headquarters to gain an accurate picture of production

potential and requirements. Steps are being taken to get the needed information.

Classification lists of agricultural and food-processing machines are being compiled and sent to the field. Production and export information is being gathered for comparison with present and estimated future production capacities, so that intelligent allocation may be made to Army areas of responsibility when requirements and allocations are received.

Continued effort is being made to obtain analyses of equipment needs in the consumer goods, textile, construction, transportation and prime-mover fields in order to establish a basis for machine and equipment manufacturing to handle the essential production in those fields.

Electrical Equipment

Surveys are under way to determine the adequacy of facilities for the production of light bulbs, electrical porcelain, transformers, starting and ignition batteries (for military requirements), and heating and cooking appliances.

In the light-bulb field, indications are that all facilities available will be required to meet the United States and British requirements for flash-light bulbs, miners' lamp bulbs, and bulbs for automobile headlights, in addition to the household lighting requirements.

Essential requirements for electrical porcelain can be met by facilities in this Zone.

It is anticipated that the firm Rosenthal-Isolastorn of SEIB (BAVARIA) will probably be authorized to produce electrical heating and cooking appliances. Raw materials are on hand, and no coal is required in production.

The Brown Boveri plant at MITTHEIM and the Siemens Shukert Werk at NUERNBERG are being opened for the manufacture of certain required heavy electrical equipment.

Chemicals.

Requirements for ethyl and methyl alcohols for the coming year in the United States Zone have been submitted to the Third Army.

Production of cyanamide has been authorized as a result of a survey of fertilizer requirements.

Building Materials and Construction.

Production of pit props for Ruhr delivery is now being handled with satisfactory results and the British are receiving regularly the entire assigned quota.

Allocations of lumber stocks on hand in the army areas has been impossible, however, because of the difficulties encountered in securing the military requirements. Presentation of these requirements will result in prompt allocations and it is anticipated that present stocks will be sufficient unless demands are larger than anticipated. There are at present 765 saw mills reported in operation in the Zone.

Estimated production of lumber in Western Military District for September is 20,000 board feet. Allocations were made as follows:

- 35 per cent for Theater redeployment needs.
- 25 per cent for Seventh Army military needs.
- 40 per cent for Western Military District Civilian and Displaced Persons needs (includes 15 per cent for FRANKFURT area)

Estimated production of sheet glass in Eastern Military District for September is 300,000 square meters. Allocations were made as follows:

50 per cent to Theater Service Forces for military requirements
22 per cent to Eastern Military District for civilian requirements
22 per cent to Western Military District for civilian requirements
6 per cent to United States Sector, BERLIN

Salt. Because salt production in Eastern Military District did not meet estimates, 1,000 metric tons of salt were allocated from the Western Military District.

Metals.

A thorough survey was completed of the MANNHEIM Stahlwerke.

In cooperation with representatives from the United States Group, Control Council, the details of the inventory questionnaire covering the metals industry were completed.

Consumer Goods

Textiles: In anticipation of a Quartermaster requirement for 500,000 yards of grey duck to be finished in the near future, dyeing and finishing facilities at AUGSBURG were inspected to check on chemicals, dyestuffs, and availability of coal. Members of the German Textile Advisory Committee and representatives of the industry met at HEIDELBERG to perfect plans for close coordination with the British and French Zones. The Advisory Committee is preparing a study of civilian requirements.

Paper: Contact has been made with manufacturers regarding the grades of pulp which is in barges in the MAIN River.

Printing: A comprehensive survey of all printing facilities in the United States Zone is now in progress.

Footwear and Leather: Civilian requirements have been combined with military requirements, and necessary chemicals for the program have been estimated. The problem of channeling the flow of leather in the Zone has been discussed with tanneries and wholesale dealers.

Woodworking: German industrialists in the woodworking industry are being contacted to enable recommendations to be made as to activities of furniture and other woodworking plants.

Military POL. Official approval was given to issue United States Military stocks for essential civilian purposes in United States Zone. Such issues are approved when available German resources are insufficient to provide the standard of living as determined by directive.

12. TRANSPORTATION

Road Transport

Military District Commanders were informed that all civilian commodities transported by military road transportation for German civilian economy would be billed the standard freight tariff rates.

The German civil agencies were instructed through the District Commanders to re-allocate excess categories of motor vehicles within their respective areas in order to effect more uniform distribution of essential road transportation.

At the present time the following motor vehicles are operating or can be operated under essential service licenses in the United States Zone.

Passenger cars	46,507
Busses	1,579
Trucks	38,003
Full Trailers	15,261
Tractors	11,670

Bids were submitted for approximately 75,000 tons of excess military motor vehicles, This is a tentative estimate of requirements.

Military Vehicles. Theater Service Forces have been authorized to make available excess issues of vehicles to be used by and under control of Military commands in Military Government work. A cost accounting system is to be set up in order ultimately to reimburse the United States.

To	Issues Authorized 2 1/2 Ton Trucks	Issued against current requirement and previous Author- izations.
United States Forces AUSTRIA	300	1072
Eastern Military District	1500	644 each
Western Military District	600	with 1 ton Trailer

Civilian drivers and civilian maintenance facilities are to be utilized.

Maintenance and Supply

The October requirements were submitted covering motor vehicle tires, tubes, batteries and emergency parts. Drastic shortages exist in tires, tubes and batteries.

A special report on the requirements for snow-removal equipment for the coming winter was prepared and submitted with the October requirements for highway maintenance materials and equipment. Serious shortages appear to be in tar, asphalt and cement.

In view of continuing difficulties in operating maintenance garages, Military District Commanders were advised that the denazification of personnel employed in repair facilities for civilian motor vehicles would not be carried below the position of Obmann (Section Foreman). This, however, would not apply to suspect cases.

Inland Waterways.

RHINE River: The RHINE was declared open to nominal navigation through the United States Zone on 15 August. Construction of permanent railway and highway bridges, and the continued existence of floating ponton bridges with movable sections, offered some restriction to navigation until 1 September, when removal of these elements opened up full-scale navigation. In the British Zone the river is not yet open for through navigation from WESSELING (south of COLOGNE) to the Dutch frontier. British authorities have stated that they expect to have the low section open by 1 October. Construction of permanent bridges in the United States Zone is planned in order to avoid any restriction on full-scale navigation.

MAIN River: As of 1 September, the MAIN River was open for full navigation to FRANKFURT. Opening the MAIN River for navigation from FRANKFURT to WUERZBURG has now been set for 1 October, and it is expected that full movement of coal from the RUHR to WUERZBURG can be undertaken shortly afterwards. Present plans provide for opening by 15 September of the MAIN River from the mouth to ASCHLENBURG which will be used as a coal trans-shipment terminal until WUERZBURG is opened.

NECKAR River: Work has been prosecuted on the NECKAR River primarily by German Civilian agencies, and the river is expected to be open from the RHINE to HEIDELBERG by 15 October.

DANUBE River: On 1 September, the DANUBE River was open for through navigation from REGENSBURG to PASSAU. A bridge obstruction at PASSAU is expected to be removed by 1 October. The DANUBE is also open below the bridge obstruction from PASSAU to LINZ (AUSTRIA).

Ports.

Ports now available for use in the United States Zone provide in excess of 30,000 tons per day discharge capacity for cargo, other than bulk wheat and POL. There are facilities, as indicated below, for handling bulk wheat discharge, and elevator storage at the following ports:

<u>Port</u>	<u>Storage Capacity</u>	<u>Discharge Rate</u>
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons per Day</u>
ASCHAFENBURG	8,000	150
MUNICHEN	100,000	500
KARLSRUHE	1,500	150
FRANKFURT	34,500	500
HAMBU	25,000	2,000

There are also facilities for handling bulk petroleum products at the following ports:

ASCHAFENBURG: Oil storage (underground) 83,000 liters, pumping capacity from barges to tanks, 6,000 liters per hour (pump is electric, powered and cable repair is necessary).

WUERZBURG : Storage capacity 135,000 liters. (The pumping system is damaged.)

FRANKFURT : Three berths equipped for unloading bulk POL. At three barge berths, tankage is damaged.

Available Lift. The liberated fleet (Dutch, Belgian, and French) on the RHINE aggregates approximately a million tons of shipping capacity and includes special tank and grain type barges. The captured enemy fleet in the United States Zone suitable for operation in September totalled 320,000 tons, and is capable of moving approximately 14,000 tons of bulk cargo per day. There is also a tank barge fleet totalling 12,000 tons, capable of moving an estimated 500 tons per day. As of 1 September, a fleet of 95 tugs had adequate power to move this 500 ton cargo. Operations are underway for the raising and repairing of sunken barges and tugs.

Ports and Coastal Shipping.

At ports of the BREMEN Sub-District, approximately 247,000 tons of cargo were discharged during the month of August, and about 245,000 tons were dispatched from BREMEN to United States Zone. Ship-repair facilities at BREMERHAVEN are being used to capacity and seventeen vessels are now undergoing repair.

During August all original salvage projects were completed in the BREMEN Sub-District, and priorities were established for the rehabilitation of port facilities. Steps were taken toward establishment of a German salvage organization to replace the United States Navy group, and arrangements were completed for the use of a British 200-ton floating crane.

Railways.

Operations continued in the movement of military traffic, displaced persons and redeployed troops. Additional facilities on vital routes were further rehabilitated. Existing passenger service is still largely confined to moving workmen and commuters. Full utilization of existing workmen's and commuter's trains, as well as a further extension of scheduled passenger and freight service, are under consideration.

At present 152,627 civilians are employed on railways in the United States Zone, which is estimated to be 88 per cent of the total ultimately required. Details of this personnel, compared with the previous month, are shown below.

Month	Total	Actually employed at close of month		Estimated Number Ultimately Re- quired	Per Cent Now Employed
		Officials	Workers		
August	152,627	65,888	86,739	175,405	88
July	169,035	67,526	101,509	180,100	94

Extent of Tracks Available for Operation. Approximately 82 per cent of the main-line trackage in the United States Zone was available for operation as of 31 August, compared with 79 per cent as of 31 July. A comparison of total kilometers which are operative follows:

Month	Total Km of Lines	Km of Lines Being Operated		% of Lines in Operation
August	13,153	10,812		82
July	13,193	10,377		79

Shops and Roundhouses. Practically all railway shops in United States Zone are in service, but operating at greatly reduced capacity because of the removal of machinery and the effects of bombing. Rehabilitation is progressing slowly.

13. REPARATIONS DELIVERIES & RESTITUTION.

Reparations. A selection of blooded stock is to be made for shipment to the United States of 210 horses and sixteen dogs originally captured from the enemy.

Property Control.

Property of United Nations and Neutral Nations continued to be taken under control during the month of August. The location and identification of these properties were, for the most part, derived from inquiries received from the owners.

The number of German-owned properties taken under control during August was unusually large due to the action of Property Control Officers on lists of Deutsche Arbeits Front properties compiled from records of that organization.

An extensive search is being made to locate all records of the Reichskommissars Office, and 30,000 separate micro-film prints are now in the process of evaluation. From these records, lists of property will be prepared to assist Property Control Officers in the field. Priority will be given to the lists of properties in which United Nations interest exceeds 50 per cent.

Letters of inquiry and claims received from nationals of United Nations and Neutral Nations totaled 151 for August. These inquiries concerned property already under control, except in those cases where the properties included such items as furniture and household goods placed in storage by the owner or where ownership was obscure. Investigations of inquiries resulted in a net of twelve new properties taken under control. These include unimproved real estate, dwellings, securities, apartment houses and manufacturing plants. Among the firms where custodians have been appointed are: Haskins and Sells GmbH, owned by Haskins and Sells, CPA, New York; Electrola GmbH, owned by Gramophone Co. Ltd, London; National-Krupp Registrier Kassen GmbH, owned by National Cash Register Co., and the industrial plant of Herman Schleich, at STUTTGART.

Eleven German Government-owned properties and nineteen Nazi properties were taken under control. Reich-owned properties were predominantly real estate, but included two industrial plants, the Wasserstrassenhafant in the BRELEN Sub-District and the Schilling XG-Zutz in ALLEN. Nazi properties included real estate, and industrial plants such as the Lehrwerkstaetten, KASSEL and the Fachmitttelwerk Ingelfingen, KUENZELSAU. Nazi real estate included properties of the Hitler Jugend, National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei and the Deutsche Arbeits Front. A stock of food belonging to Gemeinschaftswerk of the Deutsche Arbeits Front at HEIDENHEIM was also taken under control.

Twenty-five properties either looted or abandoned were taken under control. These were predominantly real estate and only a few were industrial plants. Industrial property included Dample Jr., Becker R & A GmbH and a Wehrmacht industrial plant.

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives. The inspection of over 667 known or reported repositories of cultural material is well under way. Those which prove to contain loot as well as those providing unsatisfactory protection from weather will have their contents evacuated to collection points. The total number of repositories already evacuated through 31 August is twenty, twelve to the collecting point at MARBURG and eight to MUNICH. The custodianship of a number of repositories has been turned over to the German civilian authorities.

Four collecting points are now in operation at MUNICH, MARBURG, FRANKFURT and WIESBADEN. All of these are used to house works of art, with the exception of FRANKFURT Collecting Point which specialized in Jewish libraries, looted by the Germans from countries in both eastern and western Europe. The newest of the collecting points, WIESBADEN, began operations on 20 August with the receipt of the first shipment of art objects from the BERLIN Museum which had been temporarily housed in the Reichsbank at FRANKFURT.

An Arts Document Center has been established at the MUNICH Collecting Point and the records assembled there will be those dealing with suspected loot, such as the documents covering Hitler's purchases for his proposed great museum at LINZ and the operations of the notorious Einstatzstab Essenberg which handled works of art taken from Jewish private collections.

Arrangements were made to prepare the CRACOW altarpiece now at NUERNBERG for immediate shipment to POLAND and transfer custody to properly accredited Polish authorities while terminating United States responsibility.

Little progress has been made in the salvage of archives or the preservation of monuments due to the urgency of protecting or evacuating art repositories. During August, 54 monuments were inspected and emergency repairs on seven are now in progress. Difficulties in obtaining building materials have delayed repairs. The magnificent eighteenth-century churches of southern Germany are threatened with further damage if repairs are not effected because the rigors of winter weather will do much to ruin the delicate stucco decorations of their interiors. German authorities are being encouraged to carry out such repairs as are possible.

14. CIVIL COMMUNICATIONS

Railway mail service has been established in the MUNICH area as follows: from MUNICH to AUGSBURG, FUERSTENFELDBRUCH, HERRSCHING, GARMISCH, Lenggries, HOLZKIRCHEN, MUHLSDOFF, HAAG, and VELDEN; and from MERT SCHWABEN to ERDING.

Commencing 1 September in BADEN-WUERTEMBERG, all individuals, agencies and business firms have been able to transmit both personal and business communications in sealed envelopes for delivery to any address within the Land.

Withdrawals of Postal Savings in the MUNICH area, as compared with deposits, are in a ratio of four to one. Withdrawals are limited to RM 100 monthly. The ratio in the NUERNBERG area is ten to one, with the same limitation imposed on withdrawals as at MUNICH.

Approval has been given by the British authority for connection between the cities of MINDEN, OLDENBURG, and MUESTER to BREMEN, by trunk circuits.

15. DISPLACED PERSONS

Summary of Current Situation

Requiring Repatriation from United States, British, and French Zones (Germany)	1,072,000
Probably Non-Repatriable	308,000
Repatriated	<u>5,152,000</u>
Total	<u>6,532,000</u>

Current Situation by Nationality

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Probably Non-Repatriable</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>
French	2,000	-	1,505,000 (5 Sept)
Dutch	2,000	-	271,000 (22 Aug)
Belgian and Luxembourg	1,000	-	295,000 (26 Aug)
Danish	-	-	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	-	-	6,000 (Est.)
Russian	-	50,000	2,022,000 (10 Sept)
Estonian	-	19,000	-
Latvian	-	57,000	1,000 (10 Sept)
Lithuanian	-	44,000	-
Polish	826,000	-	84,000 (10 Sept)
Czechoslovak	-	3,000	135,000 (Est.)
Jugoslav	-	30,000	204,000 (Est.)
Greek	3,000	-	42,000 (10 Sept)
Italian	24,000	-	527,000 (6 Sept)
Hungarian	88,000	-	10,000 (10 Sept)
Rumanian	12,000	-	5,000 (10 Sept)
Bulgarian	1,000	-	-
Stateless	33,000	-	-
Germans	-	105,000	51,000
Others and Unclassified	80,000	-	19,000 (10 Sept)
TOTAL	1,072,000	308,000	5,152,000

Repatriation figures for French, Dutch, Belgians, Luxembourgers, Czechs, Yugoslavs and Italians are obtained from official sources of governments concerned. The figures include repatriates from areas other than the British, United States, and French Zones of Germany.

Included in the French figures of 1,505,000 are 153,100 repatriated by air. A 10 per cent allowance for self-repatriation is included.

British Zone authorities report 177,637 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 1 September. United States Zone authorities report the reception 302,166 persons, including 231,305 Western Europeans, 61,558 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians, and 215 others from the Soviet Zone as of 10 September.

Displaced Persons on Hand in British, French, and United States Zones in Germany.

<u>Military Unit and Zone</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Others Estimated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Western District (7 US Army)	10 Sept	174,549	-	174,549
Eastern District (3 US Army)	10 Sept	357,347	-	357,347
Czechoslovakia (3 US Army)	31 Aug	111,602	-	111,602
<u>Total United States Zone</u>		<u>643,498</u>	-	<u>643,498</u>
<u>Total French Zone</u>	1 Sept.	93,960	-	93,960
1 Corps		136,380	-	136,380
8 Corps		145,308	-	145,308
30 Corps		316,494	-	316,494
<u>Total British Zone</u>	7 Sept	<u>598,182</u>	<u>45,180</u>	<u>643,362</u>
GRAND TOTAL		1,335,640	45,180	1,380,820

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency. As of 5 September, 373 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency and 32 voluntary agency teams numbering approximately 4,800 persons (including 439 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation filler personnel) had been deployed. 766 people were at GRAMVILLE as of 31 Aug st, and a combined total of 5,800 persons had been recruited.

The Deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 10 September 1945: United States Zone 173 (Eastern District 85 - Western District 80 - AUSTRIA Sector 5 - BERLIN District, United States Sector 3); British Zone 243; French Zone 51. The numbers by nationality are - 41 Belgian; 23 Czechoslovak; 43 Dutch; 78 French; 4 Greek; 21 Italian; 1 Luxembourg; 3 Norwegian; 2 Danish; 120 Polish; 91 Russians; 40 Yugoslavian. These officers are in addition to officers attached to United States Forces, European Theater and United States Forces, European Theater Country Mission. :

for *Report*
Col. GSC.
C. L. ADCOCK
Brigadier General GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

DISTRIBUTION "B"

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY
For Week Ending 3 August 1945

APPENDIX "A"

Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths of Communicable Diseases

Reported Number of New Cases and Deaths of Communicable Diseases																													
Land or Regierungs- bezirke	Population	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. other	Whooping Cough	Mononucleosis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Thumps	
Kassel (1)	1,159,153	c	d	c	d	c	d	73	13	20	1	1	1	69	16	8	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wiesbaden	1,161,602	c	d	c	d	c	d	60	34	7	1	5	1	160	30	40	5	10	10	1	10	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hessen	910,471	c	d	c	d	c	d	62	42	22	3	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wurtemberg	1,908,000	c	d	c	d	c	d	101	32	27	4	1	1	56	12	13	13	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baden	1,420,750	c	d	c	d	c	d	45	7	22	5	27	1	34	12	54	1	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bremen Encl.	558,096	c	d	c	d	c	d	82	18	33	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schwaben	949,043	c	d	c	d	c	d	60	13	27	3	21	1	31	9	11	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oberbayern	1,932,163	c	d	c	d	c	d	91	43	107	7	11	2	95	27	37	5	128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nieder- bayern	1,605,274	c	d	c	d	c	d	97	50	36	13	5	2	138	36	49	18	40	1	1	1	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ober und Mittelfranken	1,598,220	c	d	c	d	c	d	109	49	25	1	6	1	85	32	54	4	31	1	1	1	198	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mainfranken	910,980	c	d	c	d	c	d	52	12	45	3	2	1	8	3	29	2	17	1	1	1	58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Berlin (Am. Sect.)	800,000	c	d	c	d	c	d	74	33	75	1	1	1	65	16	47	3	240	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL:	15,233,752	c	d	c	d	c	d	908	346	446	38	94	8	741	193	323	54	499	13	1	12	563	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NOTES: * No data submitted. (1) Deaths not reported.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY
For Week Ending 10 August 45

Appendix "A"

Land, or Regierungs- bezirke	Population	Typhus Fever	House Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. other	Whooping Cough	Leontitis	Leontococcus	Polio- myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Hicassles	Impus		
Kassel	1,159,153	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	10	15	4	14	-	-	-	94	15	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weisbaden	1,161,602	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	23	50	3	2	1	1	125	56	25	3	11	1	-	-	-	3	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hessen	910,471	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	27	14	1	*	-	-	*	*	*	3	146	10	-	-	-	7	146	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Frankfurtburg	1,906,000	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	26	37	6	16	3	1	114	22	9	20	3	1	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baden (1)	1,420,750	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	19	29	4	12	2	1	32	6	21	2	11	1	-	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bremen Encl.	558,096	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	21	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schwaben	949,043	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	20	26	4	11	1	1	53	5	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberbayern	1,932,163	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	45	184	3	46	-	-	123	23	62	23	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieder- bayern	1,605,274	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	43	52	6	5	-	-	175	57	53	5	13	1	-	-	-	3	227	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Ober- bayern	1,605,274	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	33	12	1	-	-	-	78	29	31	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	3	7	-	-	-
Mittelfranken	998,220	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	17	9	1	*	-	-	10	6	21	1	5	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-
Unter- franken	910,930	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	22	102	-	-	-	-	106	22	76	3	255	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berlin (An Seb)	300,000	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	917	356	710	35	121	7	10	915	243	330	74	406	2	-	-	-	15	660	-	-	3	21	57	-	-
	15,133,752	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	1	131	5	-	1	2	-	-	19	3	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* No data submitted.

(1) Death figures for Mannheim only, deaths in Karlsruhe not reported.

THE FOLLOWING CHART COVERS THE PERIOD 26 AUGUST TO 1 SEPTEMBER 1945:

U.S. ZONE

CITY OF BERLIN

	<u>26 Aug - 1 Sept : Previous Week</u>				<u>26 Aug - 1 Sept : Previous Week</u>			
			<u>19-25 Aug</u>				<u>19-25 Aug</u>	
	cases	: deaths	cases	: deaths	cases	: deaths	cases	: deaths
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	182	19	123	18	723	63	666	65
Dysentery	146	43	147	40	481	159	706	224
Diphtheria	108	8	78	8	345	33	318	28
Scarlet Fever	32	-	12	-	91	1	69	-
Typhus	1	-	-	-	5	1	2	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	-	6	-	5	-

